

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring surgical aid, to this card. We will take special pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of. Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store, Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk. Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12/55] tf

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SPRING GOODS!

—O—
GAINES, DEVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, comprising a variety of articles usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good. April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.
JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

\$100 REWARD!
BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of **ELLSBERRY JOHNSON** and **JOHN C. HOOPER**, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County,
Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIGHT READING.
All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made *BOOTS & SHOES.*
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, Jan 1, 1857.

BLUE STONE.
500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

GAINES, DEVER & CO.
Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 21, 1857.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 41.]

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1858.

[WHOLE No. 457.]

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a **MARBLE YARD** in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Monahan House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS.

And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.
CHALMERS & ALLEN.
October 29th, 1857. 3m

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble, making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854, together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY **EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.**
Counselor at Law.

One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S. On the receipt of \$4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old friends of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by **RANKIN & CHAPMAN.**
April 3. tf

The Third Volume
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

THE CHEAPEST,
AND ONE OF THE BEST
FAMILY RELIGIOUS
NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE SOUTH.

Terms: \$1.50 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE.

NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE

Address the Editor,
REV. R. T. HEFLIN,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 1858. 3m.

DR. C. N. CANDLER
HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage, and to the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times. Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.
Asheville January 28, 1858.

LADIES
WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,
BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of **TIN WARE,** of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail. Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the **PEOPLE.** And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)
HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan. He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere, and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He mentions that strong *Sulphur and Chalybeate Water* has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel. Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season, he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase cheap Goods can be accommodated at the store of **RANKIN & CHAPMAN.**
April 3. tf

REEMS' CREEK
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

Rev. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.
J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from \$4 to \$14 per session of five months.

Board in families, \$1 25 per week. Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to **J. S. WEAVER.**

Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar. Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines
at
ASTON'S.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed.
E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.
SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

'Then You'll Remember me.'

When other lips and other hearts
Their tales of love shall tell,
In language whose excess imparts
The power they feel so well—
There may, perhaps, in such a scene
Some recollection be
Of days that have as happy been,
And you'll remember me!

When coldness or deceit shall slight
The beauty now they prize,
And deem it but faded light
Which fades within your eyes:
When hollow hearts shall wear a mask,
'Twill break your own to see—
In such an hour, I only ask,
That you'll remember me!

[From the N. O. Crescent.]

The Abolition Programme Authoritatively Announced.

For our part we are weary of discussing the slavery question, as directly, and collaterally brought up in the debates in Congress on the bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union. We want action—no more discussion—no more temporising—no more compromising. But, our duty to our readers, as faithful journalists, constrains us to pursue a subject which is rapidly hastening on to its catastrophe, in order that they may be fully fortified in regard to all the valuable intelligence stirring and startling times conspire to bring forth.

Our readers are already advised that Senator Seward has triumphantly declared that the victory of the North over the South is complete, and that a reconstruction of the Supreme Court of the United States is absolutely essential; that Senator Wade, of Ohio, has stated that, under no circumstances, if he could prevent it, should another slave State ever come into the confederacy; that Senators Foot, Hale, Simmons, Wilson and others, have repeated the same infamous sentiment; and that the bill for the admission of Kansas, enunciated as it was by amendments striking directly at the principal of non-intervention, as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska act and in the Cincinnati platform, only passed the Senate by a meagre majority. So much for the Senate. Now for the House.

The bill is now in the House, and the probabilities are that it will not pass, although it has been shown, by Senatorial action, of the most important feature with which the South had any interest. Let us glance at the declarations of a few of the leaders of that body, so that we may properly appreciate the present and duly estimate the future. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said: "So help me God, another slave State shall never enter this Union by my vote." Said Mr. Giddings, of Ohio: "I will never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State." Said Mr. Bingham, of the same state: "I will not vote for the admission of a slave State—certainly not." Said Mr. Colfax, of Indiana: "I would not vote for the admission of Kansas if the whole people came here with a slave constitution." And so said, in substance, Mr. Waldron, of Michigan, and Mr. Horne, of New York, and many leading Black Republicans of the House, who, with the aid of abolitionized Northern Democrats, unquestionably control the popular branch of the National Legislature.

So much by way of preliminary, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of the public. Now for the programme alluded to in the caption of this article. The New York Evening Post is one of the ablest and most influential of the Free soil journals of the North. The Tribune has more weight with the ignorant rabble—the *canaille* of their cities and villages—but the Post circulates largely among the wealthy, and the so-called religious classes, and is regarded by them as an unflinching oracle. It, therefore, has a more solid, and consequently a more dangerous influence over its readers, yields more actual power than dozens of the rabble that go to swell the Tribune's circulation.

In the Post of the 24th ult. we find the following programme of future proceedings on the part of the Black Republicans authoritatively promulgated. To it we invite the earnest attention of the Southern people:

We expect to have a clear Republican majority in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, (the 36th,) a Republican President and Vice President and cabinet in 1861, elected by the votes of every free State, and a clear majority in the Senate, at least in the 38th Congress, (1863,) which will make the working portion of the government a unit. Suppose an act of Congress should pass, calling a national convention "to revise and amend the constitution of the United States." With half the determination and none of the rascality employed by this administration to carry the Lecompton outrage, the co-operation of a majority of the State Legislatures

might be secured, to appoint delegates to the convention, and the convention might proceed to "amend" the constitution by abolishing the slave representation and the surrender of fugitive slaves, altering the apportionment to correspond, and remodeling the Supreme Court, so as to vacate the bench at once, and require new judges to be appointed, and then simply order the next succeeding election to be held under the new schedule, the returns to be made and elections certified by the President of the convention.

On the 4th of March, 1865, the Government would be peaceably inaugurated on the new basis, ready for harmonious and resistless action in all its branches—legislative, executive, and judicial. And any minority of States would find themselves without remedy or deliverance. They would be within the boundaries and occupying the territory of the United States, and subject to all the laws thereof, as at present. Other nations would at once recognize the authority of the Government and its right to the exercise of its own laws within its own bounds, as heretofore. And no power on earth could review or alter the result.

Well, fellow-citizens of the South, how do you fancy the programme? It is detailed and authoritative. It doesn't mince matters, but marches straight to the point which, once attained, will sink the Southern people to the lowest depths of self-like degradation. It doesn't hesitate or falter, but with the inspiration of coming triumph and conscious strength, announces its intentions as oracularly as oriental despots generally do to their acknowledged slaves.

In 1861 the Black Republicans expect to have a "clear majority" in the House of Representatives and Senate, with a "Republican President (Seward,) Vice President and cabinet," which will make "the working portion of the Government a unit." They then intend that this Republican Congress shall pass an act calling a national convention "to revise and amend the constitution of the United States." They think this object can be accomplished easily. That convention is to proceed to amend the organic law by "abolishing the slave representation" in the House of Representatives, and by "remodeling the Supreme Court, so as to vacate the bench at once," etc. Then, in 1865, would be organized a government on the new basis, and in "resistless action in all its branches—legislative, executive and judicial"—and the minority States "would find themselves without remedy or deliverance."

Such is the Black Republican programme of proceedings—such is Seward's programme—for he is the body and soul of an organization which is as mighty as it is morally pestilential. We beseech the people to look at it—read it—and ponder over it; and especially do we request the "Union-at-any-price" gentlemen of the South to reflect upon it, and define their position. If they are in favor of it, let them say so, and no longer accord an indirect support to Free soilism. If they are opposed to it, let them join those who, while they value the Union highly, value the salvation of their section still more highly.

Lola Montez says it is strange to see what pains men and women take to catch each other, and how little pains they take to hold on.

A young man was lately arrested in Pennsylvania for stealing a horse, and confessed the crime, stating that he knew of no other way to get rid of a woman who was constantly importuning him to marry her. Between a wife and a prison he chose, as he believed, the lesser of two evils.

The latest news from Utah, states that Brigham Young has notified Col. Johnson to leave the territory by the 10th inst., or that his command will be annihilated. Young had tendered Johnson a supply of provisions. How very kind!

A JOURNEY OF TWO THOUSAND MILES.—John Mitchell, in one of his letters to John Martin, published in the *Southern Citizen*, says:

And now what will be your astonishment when I tell you that since I left home a month ago, I have travelled two thousand miles, by river and rail, by day and by night, through the notoriously ferocious and homicidal South Western States—including Georgia, where poor Mr. Arrowsmith lately witnessed such slaughters—and have not seen one human being killed, gouged or maimed; nay, have not seen one threatening action, nor heard a rude word. Could you travel two thousand miles in England, or in Ireland, or even in France, and say as much?

The Canton (Mo.) Repository states that the Legislature of Missouri, at the session of 1856-'57, passed an act instructing the "State Librarian to furnish each member of the Legislature with a copy of the Holy Bible, St. James' Revision."

Southern Merchants Should Trade with Southern Cities.

Under this head the South Side Democrat makes a severe commentary on the custom of country merchants running North and purchasing goods of their worst enemies. As our friends from the country are purchasing their Spring stock of goods, we would remind them of the interest and duty, as far as possible, to trade as much as they can at home.

The South is aiming to build up a trade of her own. She can never do it unless her people are disposed to do full justice to home enterprise. If all the strength which has been unwisely given to Northern commerce by Southern people had been kept at home, we should see a very different picture of Southern prosperity from that with which we are every day taunted by our enemies.

The wrong which our people have thus done to themselves is due to many causes; but the most prominent one of all is that which it most shames us to acknowledge.—We have been led to the North by the silly idea so prevalent and so influential, that things from a distance are better worth attention than things at home. Many people, almost unconsciously have yielded to it, until it has been forced by their customers, upon the country merchants to make trips to Northern cities, and thus give a fictitious reputation to their wares. There are even instances within our knowledge where merchants have gone through our cities, though they returned to them to get their entire stock of goods, merely to pander to this feeling.

We appeal to our friends in the country if they should not change this state of things.—It depends, at last, on them to control the trade of the home cities and build it up. If they reflect a moment, they must see that their tastes and their wants will be best consulted by home energies and enterprise, than by foreigners. The facilities are as great as they are abroad, and patriotism demands, if nothing more, that any preference should be given to home. Some sacrifice should even be made to secure a prosperity which will enhance the interests of home. And we assure our readers that they will find in our own cities enough to meet the exactions of the nicest taste or the strictest economy.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

[From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.]

Crime in Philadelphia.

The residents of the rural districts adjoining Philadelphia are much agitated on account of the fearful increase in the number of incendiary attempts upon their property. This property, it must be remembered, is of no slight value. On the different local railroad lines, on turnpikes and cross-roads, on the borders of Philadelphia county, at Frankford, Olney, Chestnut Hill, Oxford, Byberry, and Leverington, our merchants have erected elegant country seats, and have been at great trouble and expense to provide themselves with costly barns and out-buildings, containing, in a great number of instances, imported and blooded cattle. For these structures there is no security from the torch of the incendiary. In the night the resident is liable to be awakened by the crackling of flames, and find the fiery element consuming not only the labor of many years, but making direct approaches to his dwelling, and jeopardizing alike the lives of his relatives and friends. No police are visible to extend protection, and the incendiary boldly pursues his nefarious business. These facts have excited the attention of those best designated as gentlemen farmers. They have seen in one month upwards of \$50,000 worth of property destroyed, and they have revolved the matter in their minds and asked the advice of our city authorities. What advice was there to bestow, or what help could be rendered? But six hundred and fifty policemen are employed by the city of Philadelphia, and their duties are onerous, even to guard the small portion which they already pretend to supervise.

But not only are outrages committed by burning property, but dwellings, spring houses, and buildings of every description are robbed to an extent almost unparalleled. Instead of being cowardly and cautious, the marauders go in wagons, and boldly enter wherever their fancy dictates, stealing cattle, farming implements, clothing, provisions, and in fact whatever they can lay their hands upon. And still there is another species of crime. Market people on the road to the Philadelphia markets are stopped by highwaymen, their wagons pilfered, and they obliged to remain silent. All these things are shameful and should not be tolerated.—The causes which have led to them are apparent. Gangs of young men in Manayunk, Frankford, and other places, are out of employment; they congregate together, and, in the very spirit of mischief, make incursions into neighboring sections, burning and plundering.

Large Fire in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 9.

At 8 o'clock this evening, W. H. Tappay's Foundry, in this city, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$12,000—insured \$5,000 in the Virginia Fire and Marine Company.

SERMON OF A QUAKER.—My friend, bridle thy tongue, to enable thee to remain quiet; mind thine own business, and thee will not have much time to attend to that of others, and thee will have many friends and few enemies.



THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATRIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 22, 1858.

For Governor,
Hon. J. W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For State Senator,
Dr. JOHN YANCY,
OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,
Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.
State Convention.

To brother Yates, of the Western Democrat, we are indebted for an Extra, in advance of the regular issue of his paper, containing the proceedings of the State Democratic Convention. To the exclusion of our usual variety we spread the proceedings before our readers.

The Convention was one of the largest ever held in the State. Great good feeling, we learn, prevailed; and both in the resolutions adopted and the speeches made, an intense Southern feeling was manifested—a determination to resist "at every hazard, and to the last extremity" the further encroachment of the North upon our constitutional rights.

It will be seen that the Hon. John W. Ellis received the nomination for Governor, on the first ballot. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Holden were the only gentlemen put in nomination, Mr. Avery having requested his friends not to present his name. Mr. Holden, though not successful, received a flattering vote—one of which any man might be proud.

The crowded state of our columns precludes a more extended notice this week.

For the House of Commons.

In another column will be found an announcement of Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD as a candidate for the House of Commons.

Dr. Baird is too well known to the people of Buncombe to require any endorsement at our hands. Here he was born and raised, and here he expects to live and die. All his interests are here, and his welfare inseparably identified with Western Carolina.

In politics he is a "straight-out" Democrat. He only consented to become a candidate when repeatedly assured that such was the wish of the party. That he will be triumphantly elected we have not the shadow of a doubt. He will address the people of the county as occasion may offer.

Death of Col. Benton.

Thomas Hart Benton is no more! He expired in Washington City on Saturday morning, 10th instant. He was afflicted with cancer in the stomach, and for months past has endured the most excruciating suffering. Notwithstanding this, he was engaged almost up to the latest moment of his life, preparing the work which has so long occupied him—an Abridgement of the Congressional Debates. Col. Benton was a native of this State, having been born near Hillsborough on the 14th of March, 1782.

Of his career as a public man we need not speak. Whatever errors he may have committed, or whatever may have been his faults, no one will dispute that he was a great man. For forty years he held high and distinguished positions, and when a member of the U. S. Senate was considered one among the foremost of the giants in that body in debate. It is our opinion that he possessed more general information than any man who has lived in the nineteenth century, and could impart all he knew as clearly and as impressively as any man that ever lived.

We are indebted to the Hon. John A. Gilmer for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the Kansas question. After a careful reading the only conclusion we can come to is that he is untrue to his section in speaking and voting against what is known as the Le-compton bill. Such men in Congress have been the bane and curse of the South for the last twenty years, and never until such dough faced politicians are politically buried, and Southern men learn that their own section has claims upon them which may not be disregarded, will the South be in an attitude to enforce her just claims in Congress. Mr. Gilmer's frothy declamation about the sacredness of the Union is worth very little, in view of the fact that his vote and influence stand recorded on the side of its enemies. The surest way to perpetuate the Union is to stand square up for our Constitutional rights, and if necessary, beard the Abolition devil in his den.

The Senatorial Election.

The Spectator of last week lets off more than a column of ungenerous abuse of Dr. Yancy, the editor of this paper, and the Democratic party generally. Wherefore? Because Dr. Yancy is a candidate for the Senate, the News supports him, and, the Spectator asserts and we positively deny, Gen. B. M. Edney has been badly treated. The Spectator seems to be deeply afflicted on account of what it denominated our unjust treatment of the General, and whimpers pathetically over his disregarded claims to a seat in the Senate. A few weeks since, when that paper supposed Gen. Edney would be the Democratic candidate, it poured several broadsides of scurrilous abuse and defamation into him, ridiculing his pretensions, and charging him with insincerity in his profession of Democracy. Behold the change! And wherefore? Dr. Yancy, and not Gen. Edney, is the Democratic candidate, and the Spectator is endeavoring to foment strife and discord in the Democratic ranks by attempting to persuade the General that he has been foully choked off, and ought to run at all hazards. The Spectator hopes by this trick to better the prospects of the "American" candidate, who, in vindication of the disinterested patriotism of the Spectator be it said, is a brother to one of its editors! Quite a nice arrangement! Admirably planned, and would work to a fraction, were it not for a few slight impediments in the way; such, for instance, as the fact that Gen. Edney is a man of too much intelligence to be made a party to so shallow a trick, and too honest in his advocacy of Democratic principles to run the risk of contributing to their defeat, in order to gratify a print that has teemed with abuse of him for years past.

The Spectator wants to know by what right we "ask gentlemen to take their hats and walk off the track," by "what political rule" we "arrogate" to ourselves "the power and privilege to virtually read good and true men out of the party." These, and many equally silly and ridiculous questions are propounded to us, with a flourish quite refreshing. We might treat such impertinence with the contempt it merits, but choose to answer, that not having been engaged, at any period of our life, in the exercises alluded to, we conclude that the questions are only asked for effect, and constitute part and parcel of the system of clap-trap devised for the occasion. Gen. Edney has never announced himself a candidate, either through the papers or from the stump, so far as we know,—we have never written one word about him in connection with the office, nor exchanged a word with him on the subject. Now, we call upon the Spectator to make good its charge that we have "commanded" Gen. Edney or any one else to "stand aside," or leave the public to draw an inference justly deducible on its failure to do so.

Without intending disrespect to any living man, we unhesitatingly say that we have reason to know that Dr. Yancy is the choice of the Democracy of the District; and as we stated last week, he did not seek the position he occupies. As we happen to know, he reluctantly accepted it at the urgent solicitation of gentlemen from every county in the District. He was the first and only Democrat in the field, and has a right to expect the cordial support of every member of the party. If any gentleman thinks, differently, however, the field is open and the fight free, let him "pitch in."

The Spectator has made a discovery, so remarkable that we cannot resist the inclination to give the world the benefit of it. It says Dr. Yancy is running for the Senate, because he fears if he runs for the Commons in Madison that John A. Fagg will beat him! Now isn't that rich, especially when it is remembered that Dr. Yancy is an old line Democrat, Fagg a Know Nothing, and Madison county Democratic by four to one. But the thing is doubly rich when we state that Yancy has beaten Fagg twice, and that the latter is politically dead and buried in Madison county. But, says the Spectator, we received our information from a Democrat. That we choose to question. A true Democrat would not be found in the camp of the enemy, giving false testimony against a brother.

In conclusion, we hope the Spectator will continue to speak well of Gen. Edney, as some sort of atonement for the numberless times it has spoken evil of him,—that it will continue to speak ill of Dr. Yancy, that the people may be induced to look into his character and record, and thus be irresistibly led to admire him,—and finally, that it may exercise "its gifts and graces" on *ad libitum*, that we may have an opportunity of elaborating the striking points of the campaign, generally.

GODDY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This beautiful and popular magazine, for May, is on our table. "Goddy" is unapproached, and we may say, unapproachable, by any of its numerous rivals.

FINE STAGE LINE.—See the advertisement in another column of the Stage Line from this place to Salisbury via Morganton. Mr. Brown, the enterprising contractor, has recently stocked the route with splendid coaches and No. 1 horses, and it is now equal to any in the State, or elsewhere. When you go east, try this route. The office is kept at Gudger's Hotel.

North Carolina Democratic State Convention.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 14, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention was temporarily organized on motion of Gen. B. Trolinger of Alamance, by calling Capt. John Walker of Mecklenburg to the Chair, who acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Col. L. W. Humphrey of Onslow, George Howard, Jr., of Wilson, and Wm. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a call of the counties was made, when it was found that 72 counties, out of the 84 in the State, were represented.

[For want of space we are compelled to omit Delegates names. Buncombe was represented by Col. W. M. Hardy, who was also proxy for Cherokee, Macon, and, with Dr. J. A. Dickson, represented Madison.—Henderson, McDowell, Polk, and Yancey were represented by Dr. Dickson. Col. Wm. H. Thomas represented Jackson and Haywood.]

On motion of Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt, a Committee, consisting of two from each Congressional District, was appointed by the delegates from the districts to report permanent Officers and Rules of Order for the Convention. After half an hour's conference the following gentlemen were reported as constituting the Committee on organization:—

- 1st Dist., H. K. Burgwyn, B. M. Baxter.
2d " Dr. D. G. W. Ward, W. L. Clark.
3d " J. D. Taylor, W. L. Steele.
4th " W. J. Hawkins, J. M. Bullock.
5th " W. M. Person, S. E. Williams.
6th " A. J. Stafford, Saml. Hargrave.
7th " Arch'd Henderson, Wm. Lander.
8th " W. H. Thomas, J. A. Dickson.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 P. M.

The Committee on permanent organization made the following report:

For President:
GEN. C. M. AVERY, of Burke.

Vice Presidents:

- J. C. Badham, of Chowan,
D. G. W. Ward, of Greene,
John A. McDowell, of Bladen,
Nathan Milan, of Warren,
Gen. Ben. Trolinger, of Alamance,
Jed F. Hill, of Stokes,
W. M. Matthews, of Mecklenburg,
James B. Gordon, of Wilkes.

Secretaries:

- George Howard, Jr., of Wilson,
J. W. Alsbaugh, of Forsythe,
W. F. Green, of Franklin.

The Committee further recommended that the Rules of the House of Commons (as far as practicable) be adopted by the Convention.

On motion, the report was unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to conduct Gen. Avery to the Chair: J. M. Bullock, W. L. Steele and W. T. Dortch.

Gen. Avery, after taking the Chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

I rise merely to return my profound thanks for the unexpected honor you have conferred upon me.

I belong to that large branch of the Democratic family which is disposed to honor rather than talk. My services to the Democratic party, however humble, are field, not cabinet achievements. I have been accustomed to stem mountain torrents, to face the current of opposition in every form, when the interests of my party demanded it; but never to preside over the deliberations of its great representatives, to counsel them in doubt or cheer them in their onward march toward the great end, the honor and glory of our State and Nation.

It is late for me to give in my adhesion to the time honored principles of our party. They are emphatically the same yesterday, to-day and forever. If it is not egotistical, I might say that my political existence dates back to that time that tried the souls of Democrats, the ever memorable year 1840.

But to the principles which control the action of our party. Nearly all the old issues are now settled, and we can cheerfully extend the right hand of fellowship to all those who have seen the error of their former course, and are now crowding into our ranks. But with due deference to their opinions, I think that the errors for which they repent are few, while on the contrary they may congratulate themselves that they have escaped unscathed by contamination with that nameless party which now lead the procession.

We have now but one issue presented, the old hackneyed hobby-horse distribution.—Our brother Democrats in other States buried it in merited oblivion; and we, who fight the battle last, can and will triumph by an overwhelming majority. It is needless to speak further of principles.

Our great object in this Convention should be to insure harmony and concord; and for one, I pledge myself to support its nominee, not only heartily, but enthusiastically. And I hope that all the members of this Convention are willing to sacrifice individual preferences upon the altar of our common party.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask and expect your hearty co-operation in the preservation of order and harmony in our proceedings; believing, as I do, that our action will ensure to the benefit of the Democratic party, and of necessity, to the whole State.

The Convention being organized, Wm. T. Dortch, Esq., of Wayne, moved that a committee, consisting of two from each Congressional District, be appointed by the respective districts, to draft resolutions for the Convention.

On motion of Wm. A. Allen, Esq., of Duplin, the motion was amended by substituting three for two. The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed:

- 1st District—Col. N. M. Long, of Halifax, J. C. Badham, of Chowan, Jos. R. Mason, of Northampton.
2nd District—Dr. Wm. J. Blow, Pitt, Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow, John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe.
3rd District—James Fulton, New Hanover, Wm. McL. McKay, of Cumberland, Wm. T. Houston, of Duplin.
4th District—A. M. Lewis, Wake, Dr. B. L. Durham, Orange, A. J. Taylor, Nash.
5th District—B. F. Hoover, Randolph, R. P. Dick, Guilford, Hon. John Kerr, Caswell.
6th District—J. H. Boyd, Rockingham, J.

M. Clement, Davie, Francis Fries, Forsythe, 7th District—G. W. Caldwell, Mecklenburg, Arch'd Henderson, Rowan, Wm. Lander, of Lincoln.

8th District—M. S. Stokes, Wilkes, John A. Dickson, Burke, Wm. H. Thomas, Jackson.

On motion of W. J. Houston, of Duplin, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from each county shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes in this Convention that their respective Counties cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the election held on the first Thursday in August, 1856.

Resolved, That in all questions pending before this Convention, any county may call for a division of the question, and demand that the vote be taken shall be by counties; each county casting its Democratic strength, as ascertained by its vote for Gov. Bragg on the first Thursday in August, 1856.

The Convention then adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. John Kerr, made the following report:

Whereas, Pursuant to the usage of the Democratic Party a Convention of Delegates representing the Democratic voters of the different counties of the State, has assembled in the Town of Charlotte, it is deemed a proper occasion to express its opinions upon the different questions now before the people of the State and of the country at large, be it therefore

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the Administration of James Buchanan, believing it to be marked by ability, impartiality, and devotion to the Constitutional rights of all sections of the country; and more especially do we endorse his position in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution; and regard that measure as essential to the quiet of the country, and an act of simple justice, the rejection of which can only be viewed as a blow aimed at the equality of the States in the Union.

Resolved, That Thomas Bragg, by the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office as Chief Magistrate of this State, has established a character for high executive talent, and secured the confidence and respect of all good citizens of the State; and we hereby tender him in behalf of our constituents the expression of high admiration and best wishes for his happiness and success through life.

Resolved, That we are anxious to see the resources of the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and to that end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to completion of the works of Internal Improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other.

Resolved, That we regard the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, as unconstitutional, anti Democratic and impolitic, and its agitation at the present time as eminently unpatriotic, because, being wholly impracticable, the sole tendency of such agitation must be to divide and distract the only party upon which the South can rely for the defence of her rights and interests in the Union.

On motion of John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, the resolutions were voted on separately and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Wm. McL. McKay of Cumberland, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of North Carolina, assembled from all the different sections of the State, avail ourselves of this opportunity earnestly but respectfully to urge upon the favorable attention of the Congress of the United States the advantages possessed by the mineral region situated in the valley of Deep River in this State as a location for a National Foundry, combining as it does the elements of safety from attack, with accessibility and ease of communication, and having in immediate proximity, coal, iron, timber, building materials and water power, in a climate subject to the extremes of neither heat or cold, and eminently salubrious and free from epidemic influence or local causes of disease.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 15.

The Convention being called to order by the President, W. R. Cox of Edgecombe, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the course pursued by our Senators and Representatives from this State, in voting to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, meets our unqualified approval, and that we extend our cordial and sincere thanks to that conservative and patriotic band of Democrats at the North, who, with a patriotism as broad as this Union, have sustained the national administration and the constitutional rights of the States, and that we are proud to claim them as our political brethren.

Resolved, That we regard the action of those members from the South who opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as calculated to perill the best interests of this Union, and not only disloyal but a voluntary misrepresentation of the views of the section that they profess to represent.

Wm. J. Houston, Esq., of Duplin, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That in balloting for a candidate for Governor, this Convention will be governed by the two-thirds rule; and that no nomination can be made unless the candidate designated receives two thirds of all the votes cast, according to the basis of voting already established.

John C. Badham, Esq., of Chowan, offered the following as a substitute for the above:

Resolved, That in the selection of a candidate for Governor, he who receives a majority of the votes represented in this Convention, shall be its nominee for that office.

The resolution and substitute were both laid upon the table, and the Convention agreed to take the ballot for a candidate upon the majority rule.

Capt. John Walker, of Mecklenburg, stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of the Hon. W. W. Avery, of Burke, as a candidate before the Convention, and handed to the Secretary a letter from that gentleman, which was read, as follows:

MORGANTON, April 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I perceive that you are appointed a delegate to the approaching Democratic convention at Charlotte on the

14th inst., and knowing from your locality that you will certainly be in attendance, I desire through you, to apprise the delegates of my position respecting the gubernatorial nomination.

It is of the very first importance that harmony and concord should characterize the proceedings of the convention, as well in the private meeting for consultation touching the nomination as in the open assemblage of the delegates, and I cannot allow my name, even in a remote degree to become an element of disagreement; I have been associated with nomination in the primary meetings of the people, without any agency of my own, but this action of a portion of the people has given a prominence to my name which may lead to discord, and has likewise imposed obligations upon delegates from which it is my duty to relieve them. You will therefore, please do me the favour to communicate to the Convention, in such manner, and at such time, as you may deem proper, that my name is withdrawn unconditionally from the contest for the nomination for Governor.

I feel grateful for the flattering manifestations made in my behalf, and shall take occasion, in an especial manner, to manifest my high appreciation of the compliment, by giving a zealous and cordial support to the nominee of the Convention *whichever he may be*. I make this pledge without reservation. I can safely do so, because, "Principles, not men," has always been the motto of our glorious old Party—and as this inscription upon the Democratic flag was our pillar of fire amid the darkness which once beclouded our pathway, so I feel confident it will continue, as a cloud, to guide us in this our day of sunshine and of triumph.

Hoping that a spirit of conciliation may preside over your councils, and that the proceedings of the convention may so terminate as to secure the triumph of our imperishable principles, and thus redound to the happiness and prosperity of the people of the State.

I remain, most truly yours, &c.

W. W. AVERY.

John Walker, Esq.

Capt. John Walker, of Mecklenburg, then nominated W. W. Holden, Esq., of Wake; and Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, nominated the Hon. John W. Ellis, of Rowan. The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

John W. Ellis received	25,051
W. W. Holden, "	21,594
Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Alamance,	432
Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne,	771
Whole number of votes cast,	47,848

Mr. Ellis having received a majority of all the votes cast, the President declared him the nominee of the Convention.

On motion of M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., of Wake, the nomination was declared unanimous.

On motion of Jas. F. Simmons, Esq., of Halifax, a committee of three was appointed to inform Hon. John W. Ellis of his nomination. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Jas. F. Simmons, of Halifax; Wm. H. Thomas, of Jackson, and A. M. Lewis, of Wake.

AFTERNOON SESSION—3 O'CLOCK.

On motion of R. P. Dick, the President was requested to appoint an Executive committee of nine. The President appointed the following gentlemen:

- Dr. J. E. Williamson, of Caswell, Chairman.
J. C. Badham, of Chowan.
L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.
John Winslow, of Cumberland.
M. A. Bledsoe, of Wake.
Francis Fries, of Forsythe.
Wm. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg.
M. S. Stokes, of Wilkes.
S. C. W. Tate, of Burke.

On motion of A. M. Lewis, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention return their warmest thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the very kind reception they have met with, and they will carry with them to their homes the best recollection of their politeness and hospitality.

On motion of Col. Humphrey, of Onslow, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and officers for the ability and impartiality with which they have discharged their duties.

On motion of Jesse A. Waugh, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

C. M. AVERY, President.
Geo. Howard Jr.,
J. W. ALSBAUGH, } Secretaries.
W. F. GREEN.

THE VOTE.

The following is the vote cast in Convention for the nomination of a candidate:

Counties voting for Mr. Ellis.

Alexander	406	Lenoir	499
Anson	326	Lincoln	814
Bladen	608	Moore	733
Brunswick	404	Montgomery	211
Cabarrus	426	Nash	1107
Catawba	968	New Hanover	1532
Craven	784	Northampton	652
Cumberland	1575	Pasquotank	330
Chowan	291	Pitt	775
Currituck	556	Rutherford	1070
Cleveland	1109	Rowan	885
Davidson	823	Richmond	246
Davie	353	Sampson	900
Edgecomb	1563	Stanly	186
Franklin	744	Union	835
Gaston	759	Warren	819
Granville	1225	Washington	261
Halifax	736	Wayne	1332
Iredell	351	Wilkes	609
Jones	261	Mecklenburg	1024

25,051

Counties voting for Mr. Holden:

Alamance,	916	Jackson,	572
Burke,	569	Johnson,	1,036
Buncombe,	958	Madison,	575
Beaufort,	539	Martin,	706
Carteret,	493	McDowell,	530
Cherokee,	632	Macon,	387
Caswell,	4,120	Orange,	1,119
Chatham,	1,166	Randolph,	566
Caldwell,	438	Rockingham,	1,108
Duplin,	1,113	Surry,	877
Forsythe,	1,080	Stokes,	769
Guilford,	571	Wake,	1,893
Haywood,	537	Yancy,	810
Henderson,	668		

61,504

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, received the vote of Green County—432.

Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne, received the vote of Onslow County—771.

The delegation from the County of Yadkin, being divided in sentiment, did not vote.

until the result was announced, when they came forward with the counties of Green and Onslow, and recorded their votes for the Hon. John W. Ellis; which added to the vote as above, the following is the result:

Hon. John W. Ellis, 50,254.

W. W. Holden, Esq., 21,594.

Before the Convention commenced voting a proposition to adopt two thirds rule created a spirited and able discussion. Wm. J. Houston, Wm. Robinson, J. A. Dickson and Elw'd Cantwell spoke in favor of its adoption, and J. C. Badham, Wm. Lander, Wm. McL. McKay, and J. E. Kerr spoke against it. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried by a majority of about 3000, the vote being taken by counties.

The Freshet in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12, 1858.

The crevasse opposite this city are doing immense damage. Five or six are reported between this city and Vicksburg, which have caused great destruction of property on plantations.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13, 1858.

The crevasse opposite the city continues doing immense damage.

REVIVALS.—The religious excitement in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., is increasing daily, and numbers are professing conversion. Revivals are going on in two churches in Norfolk and three in Portsmouth.

The religious meetings of Mobile increase in number, and begin to present a sublime spectacle of christian unity and zeal.

The revival interest has extended to various parts of Canada. In Montreal prayer meetings are held three times a day and are largely attended.

Two men were hung in Lancaster, Pa., on Friday last for murder. They confessed that they killed two women, to rob them of twelve and a half cents, with which to purchase whiskey.

NEW WAY OF MAKING A FORTUNE.—An Italian in Chicago, worth \$20,000, who also owns five houses on Milwaukee avenue, has seven or eight girls in his employ, begging and stealing.

The Washington city authorities have made the humiliating confession that they are unable to preserve the peace of the city and uphold the dignity of the law.

An elderly woman with her daughter, looking at the marble statue of a statesman, started the bystanders by exclaiming: "La, Sally, how white he was."

Assault on a Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1858.

After the adjournment of Congress to-day, a man named W. H. Helper, originally from North Carolina, attacked Hon. Burton Craigie, a member of the House from that State. Helper got worsted in the encounter, and was subsequently jailed to keep the peace.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The Senate has resolved to adjourn on the seventh of June. In the House to-day, Messrs. English, Stephens and Howard were appointed the Conference Committee.

It is said that Gen. Houston intends to bring a bill before the Senate, on Monday recommending the United States to assume the protectorate over Mexico.

J. E. Bacon, of South Carolina, has been confirmed Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salisbury to Asheville.
FOUR HORSE COACHES.
THE TRAVEL.
 The Public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and best route East. My coaches are fine and large, Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most careful and conscientious Drivers to be found on any stage line. Travelers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other passing through Salisbury by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Garden, Swannanoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountain can procure a guide and horses at Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman and Mt. Mitchell the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this road good for three months.

Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

" " Asheville, at Gudge's Hotel.

" " C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, April 22 1858—3m

A Change.

AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEWEY & Co., retires from the concern.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.]

CLOVER SEED.

FOR sale by GAINES, DEWEY & Co. [April 22, 1858.]

"Small Stores," "Candles," &c.—1858-'59.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

APRIL 13, 1858.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "OFFER for Small Stores," or "OFFER for Candles," or "OFFER for Salt Water Soap," or "OFFER for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 18th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving twenty days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles (excepting the salt water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required, or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy Yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, viz:

- Boxes, slaving, India Combs, coarse, India rubber, rubber, or gutta percha
- Brushes, shaving Combs, fine, India rubber, rubber, or gutta percha
- Brushes, scrubbing Combs, fine, India rubber, rubber, or gutta percha
- Brushes, shoe Combs, fine, India rubber, rubber, or gutta percha
- Brushes, clothes Combs, fine, India rubber, rubber, or gutta percha
- Buttons, navy vest Jack Knives
- Buttons, navy medium Razors, in single cases
- Buttons, navy coat Razors, straps, O r d
- Buttons, d d eye way's
- Beeswax, 1 lb cakes, Scissors
- pure Spoons
- Backings, boxes of
- Cotton spoons of Nos. 12 and 16, 900 yards each 3 cords, equal parts
- Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each box tare by 8 to 18 inch
- Needles, sewing, Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4, drill eyed, between
- Ribbons, h t, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width, 1 1 8 inch
- Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
- Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz to the pound
- Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required
- Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, 1-2 inch wide
- Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, 1 2 inch wide
- Thimbles, 8 10 and 9 10 diameter.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—separate bid for 100,000 pounds.

The soap must be manufactured from cocoanut oil, and be of the best quality designated "white salt water soap," and be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and after inspection the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—separate bid for 50,000 pounds.

The candles must be "sixes," of prime hard tallow, 8 1 10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 5 100, nor more than 16 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.

Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New York only.

Mustard seed, American brown

Pepper, black, Malabar

Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper

Corks, for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy Yards and in this Bureau, and subject to such inspection at the Navy Yard where delivered as the chief of the Bureau may direct the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy Yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1849, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as in the inspection before receiving, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

April 22, 1858.—4w.

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, and which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

- A—Ashton Mr
- B—Buckley S B T, Beckman W W 2
- Burns Ransom, Burnett D P, Barnard S J, Butler Miss M, Broyles B, Bassett B, Bassett Miss M
- C—Curry D, Crook J M, Creasman W, Creasman Newton 2
- D—Davis James 2, Davis Mrs Sarah, Directors of Buncombe Turnpike Co,
- E—Edmonds W A 2
- G—Gibbins S C
- H—Hughes R E, Hughes Ed, Hampton Levi, Hoyle Alfred 2
- I—Inbler Joseph
- J—Jarrett Daniel, Johnson John, Jones Russell, Jones Stephen
- L—Long S M 2, Lankford Jordan, Love Miss Vincy
- M—McHenry J F, M-Gallian D W, Merrill Mrs M P, Moore T M, Moore M R 2, Messmore Peter, Merritt W A & Co., Miller George, Mayhew Jas, Morrison A S
- N—Nigh Wiley, Night Thos
- O—Owenby Sims 2
- P—Perry M E, Preston J W, Price J W, Pano Jephtha
- R—Rutledge F, Ross E G
- S—Scruggs Jno, Simmons Miss E J, Sharp Ree J M, Self G W, Sumner John, Smith Miss R M, See's Mt Hermon Lodge
- T—Taylor Miss L J B, Turner Rev B, Tenison Israel, Thrash John
- U—Underwood A
- W—West N, West O O, Willis M A, Willis Oscar, Wise John, Woodfin W, Watkins C, Webb L S, White J P

J. H. HILLIARD, P. M.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in

BURNSVILLE

on Monday the 2d of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:

- Primary English Branches, \$3 00
- Higher do do 5 00
- Masses and Algebra, 2 00
- Contingent Fee, (in advance) 25

Burnsville, April 1, 1858. R. DON WILSON.

50 BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL and a fine lot of FLOUR for sale at

W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes. A Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to \$40 silks; wreaths for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to \$9; hoop skirts, sets of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudge's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell, Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

Washington Aqueduct.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT. }
 Washington, March 3, 1858.

PROPOSALS are invited for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct, according to plans and specifications which will be on exhibition in this office on and after the 18th of April.

Bids will be received for the completion of the whole work in gross, or for the separate works described in the specifications—the United States reserving the right to make a contract for the whole, or for the separate works, as may seem most advantageous upon comparison of the bids.

A portion, only, of the work can be completed with the appropriations now available; and the contracts will be subject to the contingency of future appropriations by Congress.

The engineer reserves the right to prescribe the amount of work to be done and the rate of progress under each contract, and for each work.

Payments will be made in checks upon the United States Treasury upon the monthly estimates of the engineer, reserving 10 per cent, on all payments until the completion of the contract; and it will be a condition of all contracts that the workmen shall be paid their full wages monthly and in specie.

Proposals should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Work and Materials for the Washington Aqueduct."

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids for the whole or for any part of the work, if not deemed advantageous; but the work will be awarded to the lowest bidder for the whole, or for parts of the work, who give good security for the completion of their contracts, if at reasonable prices.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient securities, for the completion of the work undertaken; said guarantee to be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Navy Agent, or some officer of the General Government, or individual known to the engineer or Department of War, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at noon of the 11th of May; none will be received after that hour.

The work to be let comprises: completion of the dam across the Potomac at the Great Falls; building of gate houses; completion of masonry bridges; waste weirs; building distributing reservoir; completion of conduit; furnishing cast iron pipe; building of two iron pipe bridges; laying pipes from the distributing reservoir to the Navy Yard and other principal public establishments of Washington; building of high service reservoir in Georgetown; and supply of cement, sand, bricks, stone, and all other materials; for all of which reference is to be made to the detailed descriptions and specifications to be exhibited in this office.

The comparison of the bids will be made upon the quantities noted in the specifications and plans exhibited at the time of letting and should a bid in gross be accepted, the monthly payments upon the contracts will be made upon the estimate of the engineer, at prices to be fixed by him, with the usual reservation of ten per cent, until the entire completion of the contract according to the specifications and plans.

Proposals should state the time within which each work will be completed, provided Congress appropriate the necessary funds.

By order of the Secretary of War:

M. C. MEIGS,

Captain of Engineers,

in charge of Washington Aqueduct.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

To Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers:

We, the undersigned, residents of _____, in the State of _____, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of _____, is accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities to perform the work or furnish the articles proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made. And in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee, to make good the difference between the offer by the said _____ and the next lowest bidder.

Signed _____

A. B.

C. D.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient.

Signed _____

April 15, 1858. E. F.

SPRING

GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of GOODS we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not colored) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with cash, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

April 15, '58.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, '58.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Apr. 15th, '58.]

TO RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE

LATELY OCCUPIED BY SMITH & CHAPMAN, And at present by W. H. JACKSON & Co.—One of the best houses and stands in the town. J. S. SMITH.

Asheville, March 25 1858.

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Brilles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods; they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudge's Hotel.

Asheville, March 25 1858.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK

FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as "the panics," ASTON is "himself again," and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and

MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line guaranteeing the same to be pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.

Persons Purchasing

Dress of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

Immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession; and to transact perfectly reasonable and satisfactory business.

March 25, 1858.

ED. J. ASTON.

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,

Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT UP and sold at ASTON'S are WAR-

PRANTED to be equal in Purity and

quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE

at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

OFFICE W. N. C. R. R. Co.,

STATESVILLE, March 16, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of

the Western N. C. R. R. Company held

this day in Statesville, it was

Resolved, That Books be opened on the first

day of April next, for the subscription of \$220,

600 additional Stock to the Road, at the following

places:

SALISBURY.

Under the direction of J. W. Ellis, D. A. Davis,

William Murphy, B. E. Fray, A. Henderson,

Esqs., or any three of them.

STATESVILLE.

Under the direction of A. W. Jamieson, J. F.

Alexander, A. K. Simonton, J. W. Stockton, O.

Gillespie, Esqs., or any three of them.

NEWTON.

Under the direction of D. B. Gaither, John

Wilton, A. M. Powell, M. L. McKorkle, Henderson

Sheriff, Esqs., or any three of them.

MORGANTON.

Under the direction of E. J. Erwin, T. George

Walton, Jacob Seagle, W. F. McKasson, Wm. C.

Erwin, Esqs., or any three of them.

MARION.

Under the direction of J. C. Whitson, C. L. S.

Copening, A. J. Finley, A. J. Erwin, Wm. Murphy,

Esqs., or any three of them.

LENOIR.

Under the direction of James Harper, R. C.

Bogle, S. T. Patterson, C. C. Jones, W. W. Lenoir,

or any three of them.

ASHEVILLE.

Under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, John

Burgh, A. S. Merrimon, J. W. Patton, W. W.

McDowell, Esqs., or any three of them.

After the Books have been open 30 days the

Commissioners will please report to me.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & TREAS.

Happy Love.

By Charles Mackay.

What is the meaning of the song

That rings so clear and loud,
Thou nightingale amid the copse,
Thou lark above the cloud?
What says thy song, thou joyous thrush,
Up in the walnut tree?
"I love my love, because I know
My love loves me."

What is the meaning of thy thought,

O, maiden, fair and young?
There is such pleasure in thine eyes,
Such music on thy tongue;
There is such glory on thy face,
What can the meaning be?

"I love my love, because I know
My love loves me."

O happy words! at Beauty's feet

We sing them as our prime;
And when the early summers pass,
And care comes on with time,
Still be it ours, in Care's despite,
To join the chorus free—
"I love my love, because I know
My love loves me."

Found His Match.

We saw a good thing yesterday. In the Court of Quarter Sessions a petty case was being tried. A well known criminal lawyer, who prides himself upon his skill in cross examining a witness, had an odd looking genius upon whom to operate. The witness was a boss shoemaker.

"You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?"

"Yes, sir, 'cause why, she confessed it?"

"And you also swear she bound shoes for you subsequent to the confession?"

"I do, sir."

"Then"—giving a sagacious look to the Court—"we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascalities are known?"

"Of course, how else could I get assistance from a lawyer?"

Not much made out of that witness.

Philadelphia Paper.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.

Advices from Vera Cruz announce several triumphs by Asolo in Mexico, and it was rumored that he would be called to the Presidency of the Republic. He was formerly a General in Zulaga's forces.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.

Later advices from Mexico state that Asolo has overthrown the Inarez Government, and that Inarez and his whole Cabinet had been captured, but allowed to leave the country. Asolo was marching on the city of Mexico. Tampico was besieged by Carha.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The New York Express has the following, which it heads as above:

Mysterious murders hereabout appear to be the order of the day. Human life is certainly getting to be cheaper than ever. "Dead men found in the river," with stones hung about the necks, and dagger thrusts in the sides! Dead women, shockingly mutilated, barreled up, and sent on by railroad, right into the heart of the city, nobody knows from where, or by whom! What are we coming to? Transactions like these every other day, almost—yet nobody ever hanged!

According to the false philanthropy and false philosophy of the day, it is inhumanity to hang—but no inhumanity to murder.—Hence, murder and murderers flourish—and the hangman has nothing to do.

WHAT SORT OF AN ANIMAL A "SNOR" IS.—Thackeray thus dignifies this animal. Thackeray is speaking of English society:

"A snob is that man or woman who are always pretending before the world to be something better—especially richer or more fashionable—than they are. It is one who thinks his own position in life contemptible, and is always yearning and striving to force himself into one above, without the education or characteristics which belong to it; one who looks down upon, despises, and overrides his inferiors, or even equals of his own standing, and is ever ready to worship, fawn upon, and flatter a rich or titled man, not because he is a good man, a wise man, or a christian man; but because he has the luck to be rich or consequential."

Speaking of the religious revolution now going on throughout Christendom, the New Orleans Bulletin says:

"It must be admitted, we think, that, for a number of years past, in this country at least, Satan has had things a good deal his own way, and has had a remarkable free sweep and a long chain. We shall be most happy if some check can be put to his operations."

Judge P—, of Indiana, has his eccentricities, but an abler jurist can scarcely be found in the West. A young and windy lawyer was once making a plea in a manslaughter case before the Judge. The lawyer talked beautifully, but didn't touch the points in the case. As he was about closing, the Judge asked him which side he was retained on. "The defense, your Honor!" replied the astonished lawyer. "Then," said Judge P—, "why the hell don't you say so?"

Government of North Carolina.

THOMAS BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor, salary per annum, \$3,000, and the use of a furnished house. Term expires January 1, 1859.

Pulaski Cowper, of Northampton, Secretary to the Governor, exclusive of fees \$300.

R. W. Page, of Wake county, Secretary of State, exclusive of fees, \$800.

Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, \$2,000.

C. H. Brogden, of Wayne, Comptroller, \$1,000.

W. R. Richardson, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer, \$750.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:

G. C. Marchant, of Currituck.

D. G. W. Ward, of Pitt.

N. M. Long, of Halifax.

J. Walker, of Mecklenburg.

A. A. McKoy, of Sampson.

W. D. Bethell, of Rockingham.

C. M. Avery, of Burke.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:

W. L. Kennedy, of Beaufort.

John W. Cunningham, of Person.

M. J. McDuffie, of Cumberland.

John G. Yaney, of Madison.

John A. Averitt, Jr., of Duplin.

The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November every alternate year. The next elections for members of the Senate and House of Commons, and for Governor, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1858.

LITERARY BOARD.

The Board of Literature of North Carolina is composed as follows:

His Excellency, Thomas Bragg, President, ex officio; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones, and William W. Holden, of Wake county. Pulaski Cowper, Sec.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

The Internal Improvement Board is composed as follows:

His Excellency, Thomas Bragg, President ex officio; N. Canady, of Granville, and John Kirkland, of Orange.—Pulaski Cowper, Secretary.

OLD VIRGINNY VS. SUCKERDOM.—An Illinois Sucker took a great dislike to a foppish young Virginian, who, a few weeks since was a fellow passenger with him on one of our steamboats. The Virginian was continually combing his hair, brushing his coat, or dusting his boots—to all which movements the Sucker took exceptions, as being what he termed "a little too darned nice by half."

He finally drew up his chair beside the Virginian, and began:

"What might you be from stranger?"

"I am from Virginia sir," politely answered the gent.

"Yes sir, Old Virginny, I spose?" said the Sucker.

"Yes sir, Old Virginny," was the reply.

"You are pretty high up in the pictures hang, I s'pose," continued the first.

"I don't know what you mean by that remark, sir," says the Virginian.

"Oh, nothing," said the Sucker, "but that you are desperate rich, and have been brought up rich."

"If the information will gratify you in any way," says the gent patronizingly smoothing down his hair, "I belong to one of the first families."

"Oh! in course," answered the Sucker.

"Well, stranger, being as you belong to the first, I'll just give you two of the fattest shoots in all Illinois, if you'll only find me a fellow that belongs to one of the second Virginia families."

"You want to quarrel with me, sir," says the Virginian.

"No stranger, not an atom," answered the Sucker; "but I never seed one of the second, and I'd gin sumthing to get a sight at one on 'em. I know you are one of the first, 'cause you look just like John Randolph!"

This modified the Virginian—the hint of a resemblance to the Statesman was flattering to his feelings, and he acknowledged relationship to the orator.

"He you know," continued the Sucker, "was a descendant of the Inginal, Pocahontas."

"You are right," answered the other.

"Well, stranger, do you know that is another queer thing that always puzzled me—and it's this—I never seen a Virginnyin that didn't claim to be descended from an Inginal, John Randolph or a nigger."

We need not add that the Sucker rolled from his chair, suddenly. They were separated, and kept apart until the Sucker got off at a landing near his home. As he stepped ashore, he caught sight of the Virginian on the upper deck, and hailed him at once with:

"I say, old Virginny, remember—two fat shoots for the first feller you find that belongs to the second Virginny Family!"

Judge Loring, who was recently removed from office by the Governor of Massachusetts, is said to have received the appointment of Sub Treasurer of Boston.

It is as disagreeable to a prodigal to keep an account of his expenses, as it is to a sinner to examine his conscience; the deeper they search the worse they find themselves.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

At the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. H. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, ex officio.
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to \$4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured. The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations. All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec. A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville. Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent. without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value. All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan, R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee, Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted, P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee, K. P. Battle,
Charles B. Root.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., Medical
William H. McKee, M. D., Board of
Richard B. Haywood, M. D., Consultation.

Q. Busbee, Executive Com-
W. H. McKee, mittee.
Charles B. Root.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. Communications should be addressed, (post paid) to: R. H. BATTLE, Secretary. A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville. Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

At a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair,
N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh
Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORN, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNEYS.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.
All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

THE SMALL POX
HAVING lost his power to alarm and threaten, having begun again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful
GOODS
we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of patronage, and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, May 1, 1856. 1y

Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DISORDERS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

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June 5, 1857. 1y

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This pump has been patented in America and England, and far exceeds any pump heretofore invented. Its peculiarities are simplicity, power, and cheapness. Its simplicity, there being nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for ages. It has the power to raise water hundreds of feet, with the extra expense of \$3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness: A No. 1 pump (for all domestic purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but \$30! The handle at the top, turns the pump and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder with water, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to deep wells, rail road stations, mines, and every revolutionary purpose. Wherever it is introduced, the old force pump and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The Scientific American, after seeing it in operation, says: "This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated, and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement." Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description, sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1 1/2 inches; No. 3, 2 inches; No. 4, 2 1/2 inches; No. 5, 3 inches; No. 6, 3 1/2 inches; No. 7, 4 inches; No. 8, 4 1/2 inches; No. 9, 5 inches; No. 10, 5 1/2 inches; No. 11, 6 inches; No. 12, 6 1/2 inches; No. 13, 7 inches; No. 14, 7 1/2 inches; No. 15, 8 inches; No. 16, 8 1/2 inches; No. 17, 9 inches; No. 18, 9 1/2 inches; No. 19, 10 inches; No. 20, 10 1/2 inches; No. 21, 11 inches; No. 22, 11 1/2 inches; No. 23, 12 inches; No. 24, 12 1/2 inches; No. 25, 13 inches; No. 26, 13 1/2 inches; No. 27, 14 inches; No. 28, 14 1/2 inches; No. 29, 15 inches; No. 30, 15 1/2 inches; No. 31, 16 inches; No. 32, 16 1/2 inches; No. 33, 17 inches; No. 34, 17 1/2 inches; No. 35, 18 inches; No. 36, 18 1/2 inches; No. 37, 19 inches; No. 38, 19 1/2 inches; No. 39, 20 inches; No. 40, 20 1/2 inches; No. 41, 21 inches; No. 42, 21 1/2 inches; No. 43, 22 inches; No. 44, 22 1/2 inches; No. 45, 23 inches; No. 46, 23 1/2 inches; No. 47, 24 inches; No. 48, 24 1/2 inches; No. 49, 25 inches; No. 50, 25 1/2 inches; No. 51, 26 inches; No. 52, 26 1/2 inches; No. 53, 27 inches; No. 54, 27 1/2 inches; No. 55, 28 inches; No. 56, 28 1/2 inches; No. 57, 29 inches; No. 58, 29 1/2 inches; No. 59, 30 inches; No. 60, 30 1/2 inches; No. 61, 31 inches; No. 62, 31 1/2 inches; No. 63, 32 inches; No. 64, 32 1/2 inches; No. 65, 33 inches; No. 66, 33 1/2 inches; No. 67, 34 inches; No. 68, 34 1/2 inches; No. 69, 35 inches; No. 70, 35 1/2 inches; No. 71, 36 inches; No. 72, 36 1/2 inches; No. 73, 37 inches; No. 74, 37 1/2 inches; No. 75, 38 inches; No. 76, 38 1/2 inches; No. 77, 39 inches; No. 78, 39 1/2 inches; No. 79, 40 inches; No. 80, 40 1/2 inches; No. 81, 41 inches; No. 82, 41 1/2 inches; No. 83, 42 inches; No. 84, 42 1/2 inches; No. 85, 43 inches; No. 86, 43 1/2 inches; No. 87, 44 inches; No. 88, 44 1/2 inches; No. 89, 45 inches; No. 90, 45 1/2 inches; No. 91, 46 inches; No. 92, 46 1/2 inches; No. 93, 47 inches; No. 94, 47 1/2 inches; No. 95, 48 inches; No. 96, 48 1/2 inches; No. 97, 49 inches; No. 98, 49 1/2 inches; No. 99, 50 inches; No. 100, 50 1/2 inches; No. 101, 51 inches; No. 102, 51 1/2 inches; No. 103, 52 inches; No. 104, 52 1/2 inches; No. 105, 53 inches; No. 106, 53 1/2 inches; No. 107, 54 inches; No. 108, 54 1/2 inches; No. 109, 55 inches; No. 110, 55 1/2 inches; No. 111, 56 inches; No. 112, 56 1/2 inches; No. 113, 57 inches; No. 114, 57 1/2 inches; No. 115, 58 inches; No. 116, 58 1/2 inches; No. 117, 59 inches; No. 118, 59 1/2 inches; No. 119, 60 inches; No. 120, 60 1/2 inches; No. 121, 61 inches; No. 122, 61 1/2 inches; No. 123, 62 inches; No. 124, 62 1/2 inches; No. 125, 63 inches; No. 126, 63 1/2 inches; No. 127, 64 inches; No. 128, 64 1/2 inches; No. 129, 65 inches; No. 130, 65 1/2 inches; No. 131, 66 inches; No. 132, 66 1/2 inches; No. 133, 67 inches; No. 134, 67 1/2 inches; No. 135, 68 inches; No. 136, 68 1/2 inches; No. 137, 69 inches; No. 138, 69 1/2 inches; No. 139, 70 inches; No. 140, 70 1/2 inches; No. 141, 71 inches; No. 142, 71 1/2 inches; No. 143, 72 inches; No. 144, 72 1/2 inches; No. 145, 73 inches; No. 146, 73 1/2 inches; No. 147, 74 inches; No. 148, 74 1/2 inches; No. 149, 75 inches; No. 150, 75 1/2 inches; No. 151, 76 inches; No. 152, 76 1/2 inches; No. 153, 77 inches; No. 154, 77 1/2 inches; No. 155, 78 inches; No. 156, 78 1/2 inches; No. 157, 79 inches; No. 158, 79 1/2 inches; No. 159, 80 inches; No. 160, 80 1/2 inches; No. 161, 81 inches; No. 162, 81 1/2 inches; No. 163, 82 inches; No. 164, 82 1/2 inches; No. 165, 83 inches; No. 166, 83 1/2 inches; No. 167, 84 inches; No. 168, 84 1/2 inches; No. 169, 85 inches; No. 170, 85 1/2 inches; No. 171, 86 inches; No. 172, 86 1/2 inches; No. 173, 87 inches; No. 174, 87 1/2 inches; No. 175, 88 inches; No. 176, 88 1/2 inches; No. 177, 89 inches; No. 178, 89 1/2 inches; No. 179, 90 inches; No. 180, 90 1/2 inches; No. 181, 91 inches; No. 182, 91 1/2 inches; No. 183, 92 inches; No. 184, 92 1/2 inches; No. 185, 93 inches; No. 186, 93 1/2 inches; No. 187, 94 inches; No. 188, 94 1/2 inches; No. 189, 95 inches; No. 190, 95 1/2 inches; No. 191, 96 inches; No. 192, 96 1/2 inches; No. 193, 97 inches; No. 194, 97 1/2 inches; No. 195, 98 inches; No. 196, 98 1/2 inches; No. 197, 99 inches; No. 198, 99 1/2 inches; No. 199, 100 inches; No. 200, 100 1/2 inches; No. 201, 101 inches; No. 202, 101 1/2 inches; No. 203, 102 inches; No. 204, 102 1/2 inches; No. 205, 103 inches; No. 206, 103 1/2 inches; No. 207, 104 inches; No. 208, 104 1/2 inches; No. 209, 105 inches; No. 210, 105 1/2 inches; No. 211, 106 inches; No. 212, 106 1/2 inches; No. 213, 107 inches; No. 214, 107 1/2 inches; No. 215, 108 inches; No. 216, 108 1/2 inches; No. 217, 109 inches; No. 218, 109 1/2 inches; No. 219, 110 inches; No. 220, 110 1/2 inches; No. 221, 111 inches; No. 222, 111 1/2 inches; No. 223, 112 inches; No. 224, 112 1/2 inches; No. 225, 113 inches; No. 226, 113 1/2 inches; No. 227, 114 inches; No. 228, 114 1/2 inches; No. 229, 115 inches; No. 230, 115 1/2 inches; No. 231, 116 inches; No. 232, 116 1/2 inches; No. 233, 117 inches; No. 234, 117 1/2 inches; No. 235, 118 inches; No. 236, 118 1/2 inches; No. 237, 119 inches; No. 238, 119 1/2 inches; No. 239, 120 inches; No. 240, 120 1/2 inches; No. 241, 121 inches; No. 242, 121 1/2 inches; No. 243, 122 inches; No. 244, 122 1/2 inches; No. 245, 123 inches; No. 246, 123 1/2 inches; No. 247, 124 inches; No. 248, 124 1/2 inches; No. 249, 125 inches; No. 250, 125 1/2 inches; No. 251, 126 inches; No. 252, 126 1/2 inches; No. 253, 127 inches; No. 254, 127 1/2 inches; No. 255, 128 inches; No. 256, 128 1/2 inches; No. 257, 129 inches; No. 258, 129 1/2 inches; No. 259, 130 inches; No. 260, 130 1/2 inches; No. 261, 131 inches; No. 262, 131 1/2 inches; No. 263, 132 inches; No. 264, 132 1/2 inches; No. 265, 133 inches; No. 266, 133 1/2 inches; No. 267, 134 inches; No. 268, 134 1/2 inches; No. 269, 135 inches; No. 270, 135 1/2 inches; No. 271, 136 inches; No. 272, 136 1/2 inches; No. 273, 137 inches; No. 274, 137 1/2 inches; No. 275, 138 inches; No. 276, 138 1/2 inches; No. 277, 139 inches; No. 278, 139 1/2 inches; No. 279, 140 inches; No. 280, 140 1/2 inches; No. 281, 141 inches; No. 282, 141 1/2 inches; No. 283, 142 inches; No. 284, 142 1/2 inches; No. 285, 143 inches; No. 286, 143 1/2 inches; No. 287, 144 inches; No. 288, 144 1/2 inches; No. 289, 145 inches; No. 290, 145 1/2 inches; No. 291, 1